

ATLANTIS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

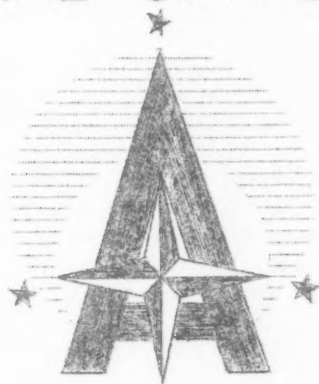
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L'ATLANTIDE DE DEMAIN	42
THE DATE OF THE SUBMERSION OF POSEIDONIA	43
NEGATIVE MATTER by L.C. Suggars	48
THE POLES, PROPHETS AND PYRAMIDS by Firth Scott. Chapter II (Contd.)	49
ANCIENT HINDU ASTRONOMY by Robert A. Bradley	55
WHAT TO BUY	60

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L'ATLANTIDE DE DEMAIN

My friend A. Guiraud, who runs this organisation from Tunis, undeterred by political and other upheavals, has sent me "L'ATLANTIDE" Issue No. 17, price 500 Frs. (12/6d or \$2.00)

There is a most interesting article in it establishing a primitive alphabet from standing stones, which by their shape and their grouping resemble Arabic letters. If it is possible to find room a translation will be given in the next issue of ATLANTIS.

M. Guiraud's ideas on the need for development of the rivers and resources of French North Africa should have been carried out years ago, but alas the world of politics seldom has room for magnificent ideas; it can always find a satisfactory reason for not adopting them.

If any of our readers are visiting Tunisia they should make a point of calling on Amedee Guiraud. His address is Rue de la Republique, Beja, Tunisia. The absence of a number is not a problem with someone who is as well known as he.

A small supply of copies of three important works by Egerton Sykes has come to hand. These are:

LEMURIA, THE SCHLIEMANN MYSTERY,
LAKE TITICACA. The three together are
available for 7/- or \$1.00 post free.

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THE DATE OF THE SUBMERSION OF POSEIDONIA

by Professor M. Kamionski

Professor of Astronomy at the University of Krakow

1. In the very interesting book of Prof. H.S. Bellamy u.t. "The Atlantis Myth" there is a chapter with analogical title in which the author collected the data of this catastrophe resulting from the application of several methods(1). Afterwards, this problem was raised several times in the "Atlantis", wherein several data for the loss of Poseidonia given by authors do not differ much from those given in the Bellamy's Table. It is however to be noted that the data in question result from the mathematic-natural and historical considerations and computations. They are not the result of the revelations of the Akashasic Chronicles with the exception perhaps of the year 9564 BC handed down by the Theosophists.

The present article of the Author contains a supplement to Bellamy's Table. This supplement is based upon mathematic-natural and physical investigations done during the last few years. It can be seen at glance its greater internal agreement than that of Bellamy's Table. Moreover several data given in it are much closer to that given by Plate.

2. In order however to avoid any misunderstanding, the Author calls attention to the fact, that the Table below does not directly contain the date of the loss of Poseidonia. It gives however the date of that terrible geological catastrophe, which happened about 9500 BC. It is of great interest, that the several methods used give - like those of Bellamy's Table - pretty consistent results. One of those methods, i.e. application of the radioactivity of carbon C14 for the dating of organic remnants, was discussed in detail by Dr. F. Ashton in his interesting article published in the Atlantis (2). Consequently, we do not talk over this matter, pointing only that the greater part of organic remnants dates no more than 11500 years ago. The accurate researches show that in the period between 11000 BC and 15000 BC there

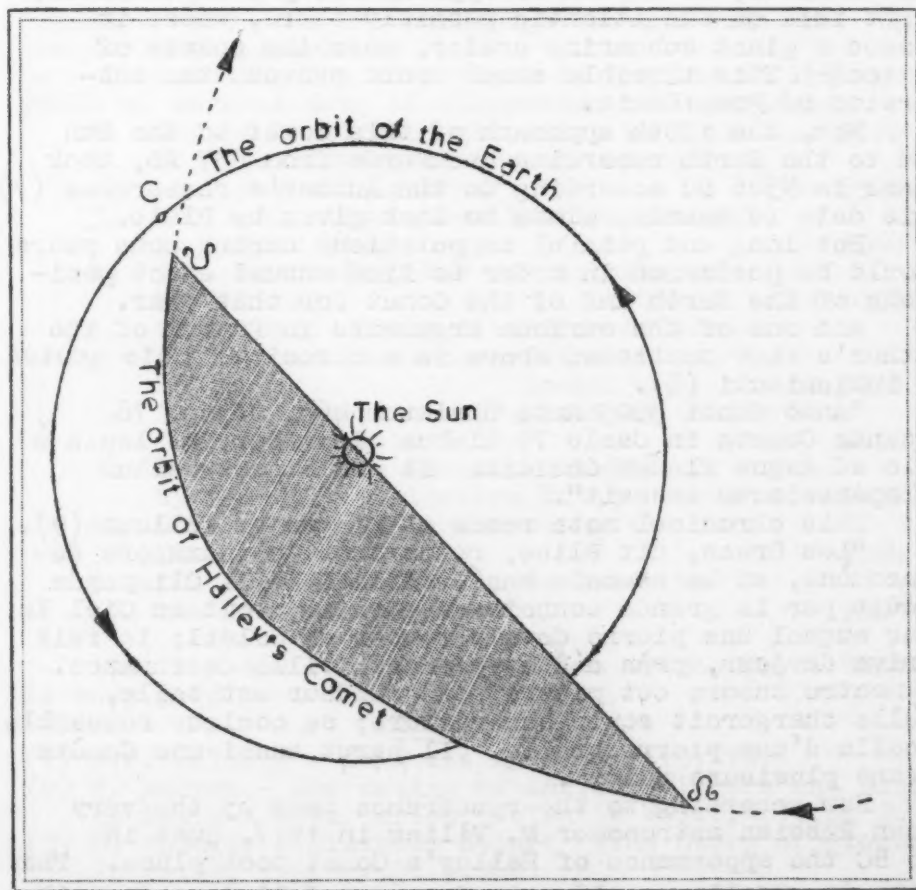
took place on our globe, at least on its northern hemisphere a sudden change in the conditions of life. There came in this time the variation of climate, the changes of configuration of land areas and sea basins. Some of these land areas were submerged, others however arose up. It was e.g. stated that the bottom of Lake Michigan in U.S.A. contains a layer of peat formed by remnants of some trees - fir, pine, oak. This peat was analysed in the laboratory with the result that it was found to have been formed by the trees which grew 11200 years ago. On the spot of the present lake there grew of yore a large forest.(3) At this time the Baltic Sea was an isolated lake, with no connection with the North Sea. The age of a certain wood destroyed by the wave of glaciers was estimated on 11400 years.(4)

On the other part, Penck and Bruckner, classics of the Alpine Glaciology, fixed the Achen oscillation of climate at about 9500 BC.

The first and the most important attainment of the geochronometric carbonic C14 method in its application to paleogeophysic was dating of the Allerød warm climate oscillation at about 9050 BC. The mean of the five determinations of the Allerød's age - i.e. leeses of Two Creeks in U.S.A. - gave 9450 BC plus or minus 350, for Ireland however - 9360 BC plus or minus 720. The dating of the death of the mammoths in NE Siberia was fixed however by paleozoologists with lesser exactitude. This catastrophe was probably connected with the above mentioned geological shock; it took place about 11050 BC. The mammoth found by the scientific expedition in Taymir perished about 10050 BC, as was fixed by C14 method.

Lately, the Soviet expedition on ice-breaker "Sadko", using disintegration of ionium, found that waters of the Gulfstream penetrated to the Arctic Ocean about 10000-12000 years ago, consequently about 9000 BC. This relation was given by Prof. E.F. Hagemeister from Tallin (Estonia) in his article u.t. "Ice age & Atlantis"(5). E.F. Hagemeister is of the opinion, that just the submersion of Atlantis about 9000 BC provoked the change of direction of the Gulfstream to the shores of Europe, which was followed by the warming of our climate.

3. The Author, considering several hypotheses on the submersion of Poseidonia, made his mind up on a strange relation which exists between Halley's Comet and the two streams of shooting stars, Aquarides I and Orionides. They meet the Earth every year, moving along the orbit of Halley's Comet. At present its orbit, in its descending node (\cup diagram) is situated very close to the orbit of



the Earth. Every year, in the middle of May, the Earth takes the position C on its orbit. But in the distant past this distance could be much smaller.

The nucleus of this Comet is a conglomerate of loose stone masses with a diameter of about 30-40 km weighing 30,000,000,000,000 tons. Consequently it is not out of question, that of yore, when approaching to the Earth with mutual velocity of 72 km/sec, a part of this nucleus, as a bulk of approximately 1 km diameter, might fall on the Atlantic possibly there, where is placed a giant submarine crater, near the coasts of Mexico (6). This terrible shock could provoke the submersion of Poseidonia.

Now, the 135th approach of this Comet to the Sun and to the Earth recording backwards from 837 AD, took place in 9546 BC according to the Author's researches (7). This date is amazing close to that given by Plato.

But long and painful computations during some years should be performed in order to find mutual exact positions of the Earth and of the Comet for that year.

And one of the curious arguments in favour of the Author's view mentioned above is a chronical note quoted at Lubieniecki (8).

"Anno Mundi 3503 Ante Christum 466, Olymp. 78 Secundo Cometa in Caelo 75 diebus visus est, et lapis à Sole ad Aegos flumen decidit. Et paulò post bellum Peloponesiacum exarsit".

This chronical note reads at Pingré as follows (9).

"Les Grecs, dit Pline, rapportent qu'Anaxagore de Clazomène, en la seconde année de la LXXVIII Olimpiade prédit par la grande connoissance qu'il avoit du Ciel le jour auquel une pierre devoit tomber du Soleil; le fait arriva de jour, près d'Égos-potamos, ville de Thrace. On montre encore cet pierre; sa grandeur est telle, qu'elle chargeroit seule une voiture; sa couleur ressemble à celle d'une pierre brûlée. Il parut aussi une Comète durant plusieurs nuits".

Now according to the researches made by the very known Russian astronomer M. Viliew in 1917, just in 466 BC the appearance of Halley's Comet took place. The stone in question could not of course fall down from the

Sun. Could not it be a fragment of the nucleus of Halley's Comet?

The Author is of the opinion that his view based on the Orionides and Aquarides I is more probable than that of Prof. N. Boneff. N. Boneff asserts that the cause of the submersion of Poseidonia could be a large asteroid which passed of yore very close to the Earth and provoked a giant unilateral tide wave which submersed pitiful Poseidonia (10). But it was not explained what the asteroid might be and when the tragedy took place.

4. On resuming the said above we get the following Table of several data of submersion of Poseidonia:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. End of Poseidonia according to Plate ... | 9570 BC |
| 2. The oscillation of the climate Achen to Penck and Bruckner | ca 9500 BC |
| 3. The warm climate oscillation Allerød in Island (C14.) | 9360 BC |
| 4. The great slaughter of mammoths in NE Siberia. | ca 11050 BC |
| 5. The change of the direction of the Gulfstream (desintergration of ionius) | ca 9050 BC |
| 6. Peat on the bottom of Michigan Lake (C14) | 9650 BC |
| 7. The age of the forest annihilated by the Baltic glaciers (C14) | 9450 BC |
| 8. End of Poseidonia according to Theosophists | 9564 BC |
| 9. The approach of Halley's Comet to the Earth (M. Kamienski) | 9546 BC |

One can see that the agreement of the above data is very good.

References

- (1) H.S. Bellamy - Atlantis Myth, pg 113, 114.
- (2) F. Ashton - The Dating of Ancient Timbers and Bones by Radio-Active Carbon, Atlantis Vol.2, No.5, pg 70 sq.
- (3) L. Zajdler - Historia Zegara (The Story of clocks) In print. Typescript p.262.
- (4) Idem - pg 262.

- (5) E.F. Hagemeister, 'Priroda' (Nature) No.7, 1955 pg. 92-96.
- (6) Dr. Allan O'Kelly, geologist - Letter to the Author dated February 25, 1949.
- (7) M. Kamienski - The Past of Halley's Comet, Atlantis Vol.4, No.5, pg 95-98.
- (8) S. Lubienieci, - Historia Cometarum a Diluvio usque ad praesentem annum vulgaris Epochae, à Christo nato 1655 decurrentem - Amsterdam, 1669 pg. 9.
- (9) M. Pingré - Cométographie ou Traité Historique et Théorique des Comètes. T.I. Paris 1933, pg. 255-256.
- (10) N. Boneff - An Asteroid as the Possible Cause of the Atlantis Submersion. Atlantis Research, Vol.2, No.4, pg. 50-52.

NEGATIVE MATTER
by L.C. Suggars

In the July, 1954 issue of Atlantis (Vol. 7 issue 5) we outlined the position in regard to negative matter and the possibility of the negative proton. The anti-protons (called by me controns) has now been artificially produced in America and a very interesting talk on the subject was given in the B.B.C. third programme on 20th December, '55 at 7.50 p.m. by Professor O.R. Frisch.

He explained that the anti-proton may not be so rare a natural phenomena as our scientists were led to believe, because it is now realised how difficult it is to recognise an anti-proton in laboratory experiments. Great effort and ingenuity was needed to produce them artificially and what is more, to identify them as negative protons.

Prof. Frisch pointed out that though the existence of the anti-proton has been established, it is too early to draw any hard and fast conclusions, but one interesting speculation is possible. When a negative electron collides with a positive electron (a positron), they annihilate one another; the conversion of mass and kinetic energy being given off in the form of rays. In a similar way it is expected that a collision between a proton and an anti-proton will result in annihilation of each with consequent radiation, though what form the latter will take is not yet known with certainty.

From his remarks we can thus perhaps say that a collision between positive and negative matter of equal mass will probably result in annihilation of both masses accompanied by intense radiation. If this is so then the origin of super nova may be due to such a cause or again, the production of sun spots may be associated with the collision between positive and negative protons produced in the sun's super-laboratory.

If Duranton's (A) theory is correct, then we positive creatures of Earth can never return from a visit to negative Neptune.

(A) See Vol.5. No.3. issue of Atlantis.

THE POLES, PROPHETS AND PYRAMIDS
— by Firth Scott —

Chapter II
(continued)

THE CULT OF THE DRAGON

A particularly interesting side-light on its probable antiquity is afforded by the information, strangely evaded in certain archaeological circles, obtained as far back as 1893-6 by excavations carried out at Nippur, some 50 miles south-east of the site of ancient Babylon.

Writing on "Hebrew Authority," S.R. Driver, D.D., in "Authority and Archaeology" remarked that these excavations "have shewn that a civilisation existed at this spot, of an antiquity previously quite unsuspected. Some thirty-five feet below the present surface of the soil, there was found a platform composed of bricks stamped with the names of Sargon and his son Naram-Sin, (whose dates are known independently to be 3,800-3,750 B.C.) excavations below this platform through the debris of older buildings only reached the virgin soil at a depth of some thirty feet more, leading to the inference that the buildings constructed upon it, could not date from a later period than 7,000-6,000 B.C. The vases and the sculptured stones, with inscriptions, afford conclusive evidence that the actual beginning of art and civilisation in Babylonia precede

4,000 B.C. by many centuries, not to say by many millenia."

It is beyond the scope of the present volume to pursue the matter in detail, but it may be suggested that if the thirty five feet of debris above the temple level represents some 4,000 years accumulation, the thirty feet of debris below that level, could scarcely have accumulated in less time and probably represents a very much longer period.

This view is supported by the results of later excavations and research in Asia Minor.

In a subsequent chapter the inference is made that the megalithic period commenced some 40,000 years ago, when the Pole Star was in the constellation of Boötes, perhaps the most distinctive in form of any of the circumpolar constellations. The peculiar form is shown to have been reproduced in stones still existing in the Avebury, Callernish, and Brogar monuments. Thus there is reason to consider that megalithic man regarded the constellation of Boötes as of paramount importance.

At Sin Jerli in Asia Minor, there is an extensive enclave in the rocks the entire sides of which are decorated with sculptured friezes, including hundreds of figures, with an elaboration of detail which is still evident, though the winds and weather of ages have sadly affected them.

But among the many figures there is one which has been classified as the "God of the Skies."

It has all the characteristics of the archaic Hittite, the Mongolian pigtail, the close-fitting belted tunic, the tight pantaloons, and the upturned toes of the footwear. In one hand it holds aloft an axe or hammer, and in the other a trident conventionally defined as an emblem of lightning.

These details make it of much interest in comparison with the form of a man gravled on the Golspie stone from Sutherland, whose costume is practically identical.

But the most impressive significance, from the point of view of the present contention, is the head-dress.

Its form is definitely that of the outline of Boötes; on the other hand it is in close similarity to the White Crown of the pre-dynastic, if not archaic Egyptians. The

latter view is elaborated in a later chapter; it is the former which is of immediate concern.



A

SIN JERLI



B

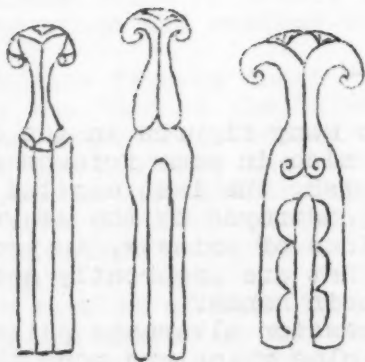
GOLSPIE

Amongst the many figures in the Sin Jerli rock sculptures, and also in some friezes recovered from the ruins of Carchemish, the last capital of the Hittite confederation, (destroyed by the Assyrians 700 B.C.) are representations of priests, in procession and otherwise, carrying what are apparently articles of cult ceremonial in their hands.

In one procession alternate priests carry in their right hands articles which are more than similar to the emblems called the "mirror" and the "comb", on the Scottish stones, the former being practically exact, though the identification of the latter may not immediately be so apparent.

The following sketches illustrate (1) the articles

carried by the priests in procession; (2) the upper part of a seated - presumably - priestly figure holding the "mirror" in one hand and grasping what appears to be the handle of another emblem with the left hand, the remainder of the article being hidden by the drapery of the robe; (3) three so-called "Tuning-fork emblems" from the Scottish stones.



There is a cult object known in Hittite symbolism, (and familiar in the hieroglyphs) which is at present termed the "Sacred Dirk."

It usually appears in the archaic sculptural representations of the "God of the Skies" (see page 51) and may perhaps be assumed to be the object the seated figure grasps with the left hand. The haft, or handle, in the three emblems taken from the Scottish stones will be found, on close examination, to bear a remarkable similarity to those appearing on the archaic sculptures, while in one instance the prong - or "tuning fork" - formation of the blade is definitely indicated.

If the assumption is correct that the immediate descendants of the megalithic peoples were the pivotal race whence the progenitors both of the Hittites and the ancestors of the Nordic peoples sprang, then the similarity of many of the cultural emblems is not so remarkable as a greater dissimilarity would be.

Regarding the area between the Caspian and the Black Seas as the centre whence the cult radiated, first to the north-west and south-east and, later, to the south into Asia Minor when the Caucasus no longer presented an impassable barrier, it is reasonable to assume that by the time the southerly drift set in, the cult had, at its centre, attained a higher degree of development than, for example, at the furthest point it had reached to the north-west.

Subsequent waves, therefore, arriving at the north-west extremity would bring with them phases of the main idea, but at different levels of development.

There would thus be variation in the local form of expression more or less abrupt because there would be no evidence of any intervening stage of development.

In this way the wide range of modification in the forms of the emblems on the Scottish stones may be explained and, at the same time, suggest the need of continual reference to the highest developed branch of the cult to render clear otherwise puzzling variations.

The sculpture so far discovered in Asia Minor, reveal that, at a very early date the effort was being made to amplify symbolic representation by a definite

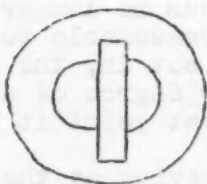
system of hieroglyphs, expressive of linguistic sounds - in other words, by the invention of an alphabet.

In the beginning the symbols employed were naturally rather in the nature of ideographs than what, with modern man, rank as letters - a circumstance which makes the elucidation of those archaic records so fascinating, yet so intellectually exacting.

From the earliest known inscriptions attributable to that race whose name by which they called themselves and were known to their neighbours - if they had any - has long since faded into oblivion, two ideographs have been identified as possessing definite significance.

It is an arresting comment on modern man's estimate of the mental status of his prehistoric ancestors, that the ideographs, the constant recurrence of which led to their being the first to be interpreted, are held to signify (1) the Deity and (2) a wise man, magician, priest or high official.

The symbols are:-



DEITY



WISE MAN

A simple re-arrangement of the elements of the first, produces what is known as the "mirror" emblem of the Scottish stones, and the article carried by the processional priests in the Carchemish sculpture, it may also be pointed out, that in its original form it is suggestively similar to the circular shield of the Vikings and the "targe" of the Highland clansmen.

The second symbol suggests a possible foundation of the "comb" as well as of the article carried by the alternate priests, while it has only to be elaborated to

become the "Sacred Dirk" and the prototype of the Scottish symbols already illustrated.

Yet between this symbol and the "comb" there is obviously a wide difference. At the same time it is to be observed that there is a very pronounced difference in the form of the "comb" on the various stones.

Intervening variations may yet come to light, but meantime, bearing in mind the abrupt variation in many of the emblems already referred to, it is not impossible that the forms of the "comb" may have been a subsidiary and local indication. A possible interpretation may be that it was the emblem of spiritual authority.

ANCIENT HINDU ASTRONOMY

—by Robert A. Bradley—

(Mr. Bradley substituted this article just as we were going to press, for one entitled "Invitation to Hoerbiger", of which "Ancient Hindu Astronomy" is the first part of an extended review of the subject. Both Commander Nutter and Mr. L.C. Suggars had prepared comments on "Invitation to Hoerbiger", but as the subject matter has been altered it was considered that they might care to amend or expand their answers for publication in the next issue of Atlantis. Editor)

Proving the antiquity of our present satellite is going to be a rather delicate and lengthy operation. Much of the groundwork is going to be protested, and the protests will have to be satisfactorily answered else there will arise so many divergent opinions that the work becomes ineffectual.

Albert Einstein and other leading scientists of modern times have impressed it upon our minds that there is no such thing as a fixed point from which to measure the universe, the solar system, the earth, or the atom. All things are in relative motion, and these motions are dependent upon so many factors it becomes sheer fantasy to assume a point of beginning for anything except arbitrary points, fixed by careful definitions, to which we can refer other things past, present, and future.

Experience has taught us that the combination of forces arising out of the past bear heavily upon the present, and that the manner in which they relate themselves in passing through the present determines the extent of their effect upon the future. We know also that forces in equilibrium tend to remain in equilibrium until some other force acts to break the deadlock and dissipate their energies into other channels.

Thus with the discovery of Uranus moving in a stable orbit around the sun astronomers could safely assume that this planet had been moving in that orbit for considerable periods of time because history does not record any change in the sun-earth-moon relationship of sufficient magnitude to have been caused by the addition of another planet to the solar system. With the discovery of Neptune and Pluto we assume, for the same reason, that they also have been with us for some time. The assumption may be false, but until someone produces evidence to the contrary we can accept their presence as a previously undetected factor in the motion of our solar system as a whole. The same rule applies to the asteroids and the many satellites in the system which had escaped the eye of earlier astronomers.

But these assumptions apply only to the present and to such regions of the past as are supported by authentic observations, made by competent observers. At various times in the past there has been a number of naive solutions offered to the mystery of origin, as witnessed by the many conflicting myths and legends which plague everyone who is interested in separating the true from the false. We need a yardstick by which to judge the probability of truth in mythological form and a scale of years against which to give it its proper place in history. The ancients had such a scale, a peculiar Calculus to which we find occasional references in the literature of ancient nations, but its use was restricted to a chosen few and the secret of its effectiveness imparted to none except the highest of the high initiates. For the past hundred years or more such initiations have been unnecessary because of public distribution of books in which this information is available.

Stated in its simplest form, we start an imaginary point moving at such a velocity that it falls behind the equinox at the rate of 54 seconds of arc per year of 365d 6h 12m 30s. At this rate the point and the equinox will again coincide at the expiration of exactly 24000 such years. Now, if we examine this point critically enough, we discover that it is actually the point-of-center to the sun-earth-moon motion to which all three bodies can be referred at any moment of the day or night. But as this will have to be demonstrated with numerous examples we will continue calling it an imaginary point in space.

To match this seemingly artificial year we must use a lunar month of 27d 7h 43m 13s in connection with a lunar motion of $13^{\circ} 10' 35''$ per day. But if we try fitting these two rates together we discover we must either add about 4 seconds of arc to the circle or reduce the motion an equal amount. We do neither. The excess was deliberately inserted so as to follow the motion of the point as it moves away from the equinox, and any change in the relative values between this and the inflated year will throw the entire set of tables out of balance. The Hindus used all these motions, the Egyptians used part of them, modern astronomy uses none of them. The Hindus credit their tables to Asuramaya of Atlantis, Asuramaya credited them to Narada, Narada either evolved them or gave credit in such manner that the historians somehow failed to record it. At this point I hasten to acknowledge Blavatsky's SECRET DOCTRINE quotation of J.S. Bailly's 1787 presentation of Hindu astronomical observations covering the period from 3102 BC to 1282 AD as the source from which much of this article is drawn.

It would be impossible to give names to each and every point that goes to make up a complete circle, although many have tried to do just that. The names of the three primary divisions have been forgotten, or at least carefully hidden among the multitude of names given the various periods of time. Each of them is made up of 432000 seconds of arc and regulate 18 of the 54 seconds, their names probably forgotten because they were usually represented in the form of an equilateral triangle. Each face of the triangle was crossed by three lines, thus dividing each face into four parts, each part later

on becoming one of the zodiacal signs of which there are 12. When we multiply the Hindu year by 24000 there is an excess of 8 hours, exactly, indicative of a change from one face of the triangle to the next. There exist long lists of gods and assistant gods whose authority stems from this archaic triangle during the periods the imaginary point is passing through their domain, but we are not interested in this angle of research at this time.

Each second of the 54 seconds of arc through which the year carries us is represented by 24000 seconds of the circle, each one supposedly contributing its share to the regulation of one year out of 24000 and exacting its share of the payment for services rendered. 54×24000 equals 1296000, the number of seconds in 360 degrees of a circle. Knowing the exact second at which our imaginary point moves from one second to another, and the identity of that particular second in which control was temporarily vested, was supposed to confer great power upon the possessor of the secret - possibly because he thus knew just which one of the multitudinous gods he should invoke in order to get what he most desired. But be that as it may, the keeping of absolutely correct time was made something of a "must" and is responsible for most of the ancient star maps and records which were handed down from generation to generation.

In the next issue we will analyze the Hindu astronomical information for the beginning of their Kali-Yuga at 2h 27m 30s of the 16th February 3102 BC, reconstructing the observation for 23502 BC on which it is based. To do this we will have to call upon modern astronomy and its driving urge for accuracy in all things commensurable - for the Hindu tables remain rather meaningless without a key forged from the modern tables:

Equinoctial Year	365d 5h 48m 46s
Sidereal Year	365d 6h 9m 9.5s
Hindu Year	365d 6h 12m 30s
Orbital Year	365d 6h 13m 53s

and the length of the month:

Modern	27d 7h 43m 12s
Hindu	27d 7h 43m 13s

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A NEW VENTURE

Markham House are pleased to announce that as from January 1956, they will distribute EAST and WEST a quarterly journal dealing with the impact of Asiatic Communism upon the Western World.

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